


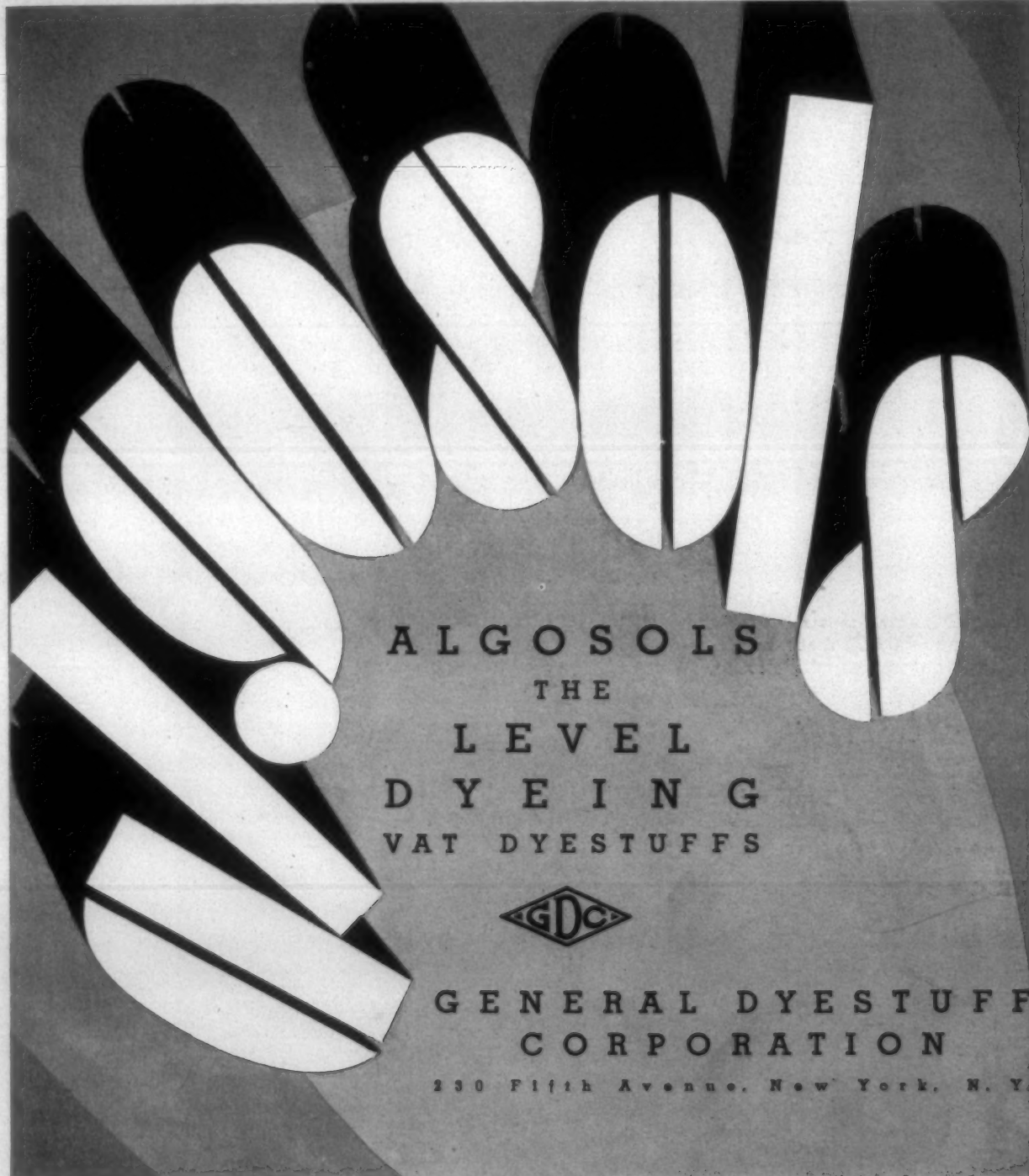
TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 48

JUNE 27, 1935

No. 17



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Marketing Cotton Textiles*

By Floyd Jefferson

Iselin-Jefferson Company

My appearance here and the memoranda which I am submitting are at the request of Secretary Roper, who stated that there was need for discussion on the important problem of marketing cotton textiles.

In its largest sense, marketing covers all the transactions between manufacturer and consumer. In this industry, the processes are varied and complicated.

Cotton textiles move through numerous channels of distribution. A tremendous yardage passes through converters to bleacheries, dyehouses and print works before it is ready for consumption.

Let us trace a shipment of standard 38½" 64/60 5.35 print cloth. It may originate in a mill in South Carolina. It is sold through the mill's agent, a Worth Street commission house, through the medium of a cotton goods broker to a New York converting house. The converter orders it shipped to a printing plant. The print works executes the converter's order in regard to pattern and we have a percale. The cloth is still the property of the converter and he sells it to a manufacturer of children's dresses. The dress manufacturer orders the goods to his cutting plant and the printed fabric is made into garments. These dresses may be sold to a wholesaler who resells to a retailer, or they may be sold direct to catalog houses or chain stores, or to retailers.

The mill pays its Worth Street agent 2½% or 3%, out of which the agent pays the broker ½%. The print works charges a standard price which recently, on account of competition, has been less than cost. The converter asks a profit varying from 5% to 15%. The dress manufacturer has a similar mark-up. The retailer probably tries for a 33 1-3% profit.

Trade evils existing anywhere along the line will affect the whole system and the trouble usually backs up on the primary source which is the cotton mill.

Chiselling has been the order of the day and with an overcapacity, it has not been hard for the buyers to chisel the price of mill product below cost.

This illustration gives the picture of only one type of distribution. My own business is that of selling agent, frequently styled—commission house, and our business is primary distribution. Iselin-Jefferson Company, 90 Worth street, New York, acts as sole selling agents for 34 mills, possessing 765,148 spindles and 19,664 looms, and employing approximately 11,470 textile workers.

*Brief submitted to Sub-Committee of Cabinet Textile Committee at hearing conducted by Hon. John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

There are approximately 52 houses of similar character but of varying size in what is known as the Worth street district of New York. These commission houses are primary distributors.

For the purpose of this discussion, we must confine ourselves to a consideration of primary distribution which may be classified as follows:

(a) Grey goods sold in the natural, unfinished loom state.

(b) Mill finished fabrics where the process is completed at the weaving plant. In this group, we find gingham, chambrays, coverts, cottonades, denims, flannels, etc., usually sold through commission houses.

(c) Mill finished package goods such as sheets, pillow cases, bedspreads, blankets, towels, table covers, curtains, handkerchiefs, surgical gauzes, usually distributed through commission houses or the mill's own selling agency.

(d) Finished goods bleached, dyed or printed in a mill in which the goods are woven, or in an affiliated plant and sold through the company's or corporation's self-owned selling agency. These goods come into sharp competition with fabrics bought by converters from commission houses and finished in job bleacheries, dyehouses or print works, and distributed by the converter.

We are told by engineers and we are convinced by statistics that the average American cotton mill is equal in efficiency to that of any other country. There is no country which has any advantage over us in machinery, and yet the industry, on the whole, is unprofitable, and we are utterly incapable of competing in world markets with those countries whose wage levels are far below our own.

The loss of our foreign trade is easy to understand. The wage differential is so great that it cannot be overcome by efficiency or machinery equipment. The only way that it can be offset is through advantage in the price of raw material but the facts are that our foreign competitors can put cotton into their mills at no greater cost than ours.

There are few who realize what it has meant to cotton textiles to lose our foreign markets, and to meet the competition of importations below our cost, but there are fewer still who realize that there is a way to regain all of our export trade and expand it still further beyond the seven seas if we can induce our government to help itself by helping us.

The period of necessary curtailment in cotton mills could be greatly shortened if the surplus of the govern-

ment held cotton were put into the hands of American cotton mills at a price sufficiently low to overcome foreign wage differentials.

It is true that this would be, in its last analysis, a subsidy, a bounty or a tolerance, but it is my contention that the gain to the government would entirely counteract any immediate apparent loss sustained through the sale of cotton below the present holding price.

As it is proposed that the tolerance be granted only in respect to cotton goods actually exported, there would be no demoralization of price in our domestic markets.

It is conceivable that the entire government cotton surplus might be used to give employment to many thousands of workers. Men and women now on relief would find employment, and cotton mills now losing money and put to the necessity of liquidating or obtaining government loans, would operate successfully and produce taxable profits.

The frozen loan on cotton surplus would be liquidated, and with the disappearance of this cotton, it is possible that restrictions on planting and production might be modified or removed.

There are only two alternatives for the cotton textile industry; expansion, which can come only through gaining world markets, or restriction, which means less machine hours and increasing unemployment.

It has been clearly demonstrated and proven that this country cannot absorb the product of anywhere near the capacity of our cotton mills. We must then curtail production or find new markets.

Curtailment of production means unemployment, regaining foreign markets means plants running to capacity, full employment and prosperity. But the only way that we can win foreign markets is to have cotton at a price low enough to offset wage differentials.

Briefly, the proposition is that the government, in lieu of a direct subsidy, agree to sell to American cotton mills, for manufacture into goods exclusively for export, part or all of the government's holding of cotton at a price which will enable us to compete in foreign markets.

It is obvious that the government, by this bounty, would not lose the difference between market price and tolerance basis because additional employment would take thousands off of relief, and plants in operation would produce taxable profits, and absorption of surplus cotton would eliminate carrying charges. The turning of the great cotton textile manufacturing business from a debit industry into a profit producing one would probably produce more government revenue than the total of the proposed subsidy.

As things stand at present, the huge government holdings cannot be sold without precipitating a cotton panic, the very existence of this surplus is a menace to our markets and we are paying huge sums to prevent a further accumulation. Cotton can be used for gunpowder or textile fabrics; what better can be devised for absorption of surplus than to employ American labor to spin and weave American cotton into yarns and cloth for foreign consumption.

This, I hold, is the easiest, cheapest and quickest way to rehabilitate cotton textiles, but if the plan cannot have endorsement, then we must turn our attention to restrictive measures.

Profitable merchandising is out of the question under present conditions. If we are to manufacture for home consumption only, we must regulate production to demand, and there is need for immediate action to avert disaster.

Let us face the facts. Manufacturers hesitate to admit that two shifts of 40 hours each are too much for fear

that labor will insist on 30-hour shifts with pay for 40 hours. The manufacturers know that increased costs, following any such program, would bring goods to a price level that would still further retard distribution. The industry has been losing money and could not afford to pay higher wages or the same wages for less production.

But for this underlying fear, well founded on experience, I believe that a program for shorter machine hours could be adopted.

Curtailment is a vital necessity and the following plans has been put forward:

- (1) A 30-hour week, two shifts.
- (2) Straight 25% curtailment.
- (3) Sealing of 25% of productive machinery.
- (4) Full day time operation with 50% of the machinery idle at night.
- (5) Abolition of night work and adoption of a 40-hour or 48-hour week single shift day time operation only.

It is probable that our machinery, operating to capacity under any of these plans except the single day shift, can produce more than the United States can absorb.

It is patent that any plan of curtailment means increased unemployment, and yet we might as well realize that unemployment will result from bankruptcies and liquidations unless production is speedily halted.

As a distributor of millions of yards of cotton cloth, as a mill president and director, as a past president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, I feel qualified to say that the marketing machinery of the textile industry cannot distribute the present production of our American cotton mills at a price to show a profit on the turnover.

The cause does not lie in distributive costs, for I can think of no major industry where the cost of sales through primary distributors is so uniformly low.

The simple facts are that more goods can be made and are being made than can be absorbed in this country, and the cut-throat competition and unfair trade practices which have sprung up as a result of oversupply have brought us to the verge of destruction.

Voluntary curtailment has proven impracticable because of the multiplicity of units, the geographical location of plants, and the varied type of ownership. If there was capitalistic control of large, definite percentages of spindles, it would be possible to impose sound economic conditions, but without such control, we have had to depend upon government supervision.

We need a mandate now for curtailment, we need it for a period sufficiently long to produce stability, or until such time as a wise and beneficent government may provide the means for us to expand into the markets of the world.

Manufacturers abhor the thought of curtailment with its accompanying increase in costs; they dodge the issue of a 30-hour week, fearing, with reason, the wage demands of labor; they reject the idea of abolishing night work because it increases costs and throws the night shift out of employment.

All of these are sound objections but manufacturers are prohibited from making price agreements, and they are overproducing the demands of their country.

Might we not apply to cotton textile production the same plan that has prevailed in respect to cotton itself?

If there is to be a process tax, I suggest that we consider a graded tax based on the theory that there will be a fixed impost for mills operating the number of hours which the proper industrial authority might designate

(Continued on Page 22)

Accident Rates in the Textile Industry During 1934

The textile industry had a somewhat unfavorable experience with accidents during 1934. This is shown by figures recently released by the National Safety Council. The 1934 accident frequency rate is 4 per cent higher than that of 1933, while the severity rate is 37 per cent greater. The change in the frequency rate is in line with an increase of five per cent averaged by all industries; but the increase in severity is far greater than the general rise of only five per cent.

The textile industry averaged 9.73 for frequency, in comparison with 15.29 for all industries, and 0.60 in severity, as against 1.70. The frequency rate is based on the number of disabling injuries per million man-hours of exposure, while the injury severity rate is determined by the number of days lost through injury per 1,000 man-hours of exposure. The textile industry rates are calculated from reports from 152 plants, whose employees worked 167,044,000 man-hours during the year.

Despite the high percentage increases in rates, the industry ranked seventh in frequency and second in severity on the basis of actual rates, in a list of 30 major industries reporting to the National Safety Council.

The textile industry has made less than average progress in accident frequency since 1926, while severity rates have actually increased, in contrast with sizable decreases for all industries. Since 1926 the textile industry has decreased its frequency rate only 32 per cent, as compared with 57 per cent for all industries, while its severity rate has increased 17 per cent, in contrast with a decrease of 37 per cent for all industries.

Among the various types of accidental injuries in the industry, fatalities and permanent total disabilities have shown tremendous increases in rate since 1926. This type of injury has increased 833 per cent since 1926. Permanent partial disabilities, however, have decreased 8 per cent in frequency and 43 per cent in severity. Temporary disabilities have decreased 33 per cent in frequency and 7 per cent in severity.

Among the groupings of plants according to size, large mills had a much worse accident experience in severity in comparison with that of 1933. Large mills had an increase of 103 per cent in severity, but a decrease of 5 per cent in frequency. Middle-sized plants, which include cotton mills only, had a 61 per cent increase in frequency during 1934, and a 53 per cent decrease in severity. Small plants had a 4 per cent increase in frequency, and a 30 per cent increase in severity. Frequency rates were: large plants, 8.77; middle-sized plants, .35; small plants, .62.

Woolen mills made the largest improvement in rates over 1933 by reducing frequency 46 per cent and severity 70 per cent. Woolen mills had a frequency rate of 8.30, and a severity rate of .20. Knitting mills, with 25.46, had the highest frequency rate, while finishing mills, with 1.49, had the highest severity rates during 1934 among the various types of plants.

The National Safety Council has listed the following companies on the textile honor roll for 1934:

COTTON MILLS

U. S. Rubber Products Co.—The Winnsboro Mills achieved the lowest 1934 frequency rate among large

units—0.75; also the lowest 1934 severity rate—0.01.

Fisk Rubber Co.—The New Bedford Mill has the lowest 1934 frequency rate among middle-sized units—2.67; also the lowest 1934 severity rate—0.06.

The Kendall Co.—The Wateree Mill, Camden, S. C., has the best 1934 record among small units—331,000 man-hours without a disabling injury.

FINISHING MILLS

U. U. Finishing Co.—The Norwich Branch has the lowest 1934 frequency rate among large units—3.48.

NEEDLE TRADES

Bemis Bros. Bag Co.—The Seattle, Wash., factory on Atlantic street made the best 1934 record among large units, 263,000 man-hours without a disabling injury. The Memphis, Tenn., factory is the largest small unit to achieve a perfect 1934 record and thereby reduce both injury rates 100 per cent since 1932.

Stern-Merritt Co.—Worked more hours without a disabling injury than any other small unit with a perfect 1934 record, 242,000.

SILK AND RAYON MILLS

The Waypoysset Mfg. Co.—Lowest 1934 frequency rate among large units—2.86; also the lowest severity rate—0.03.

WOOLEN MILLS

Abbott Worsted Co.—Lowest 1934 frequency rate among small units—4.08.

Eavenson & Levering Co.—Lowest 1934 severity rate among small units—0.06.

NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

Berger Bros. Co.—Lowest 1934 frequency rate among large units—1.13.

Vogt Mfg. Co.—Lowest 1934 severity rate among large units—0.04.

U. S. Rubber Products Co.—The Fabric Fire Hose Co., a subsidiary, worked more hours without a disabling injury than any other small unit with a perfect record—100,000.

Mill Shutdowns Burden Relief Rolls

Approximately 11,065 people have been thrown out of work because of the closing of textile mills in North Carolina since March 1st, according to a survey made by the State Department of Labor. Nine more mills were reported closed during the week and six additional mills curtailed operations, the report stated.

The survey made by the department was reported to State FERA headquarters to be forwarded to FERA headquarters in Washington with a request for Federal funds for July. Most of the unemployed textile workers have gone on the relief rolls.

It is estimated that at least 33,000 persons—three to each worker—have been affected by the closing of the mills. The report showed that 8,883 persons have been thrown out of work by mills which closed indefinitely, 1,171 by mills which closed temporarily or without explanation and 1,064 where mills have reduced from two shifts to one.

Urges Destruction of AAA

"Dismantle and destroy" the AAA propaganda machine, Dexter Stevens, vice-president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and chairman of the Northern Cotton Mills Policy Committee, urged in an address last week.

Stevens spoke to a New England-wide audience on the Minute Men Program of the Yankee Network.

The AAA propaganda machine has "deliberately and consistently misconstrued the attitude of the cotton textile industry toward benefit payments to harassed farmers," Stevens charged. A campaign was launched when the opposition of the industry to the method of raising such money—the processing taxes advocated by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace—became known, he added.

"Our attitude toward such payments is easy to understand," said Stevens. "In times like these of course we favor such payments. The farmer is one of the industry's best customers. We want him to be prosperous. The industry approves the benefit payments but not the Wallace method of collecting the money."

Wallace and Cully A. Cobb, chief of the AAA Cotton Division, were named by Stevens for broadcasting misleading information. He declared that the misleading information disseminated by the AAA propaganda is part of a campaign "which, if successful in poisoning the minds of millions of farmers, will end only when industry and agriculture are fighting tooth and nail and sectionalism of the worst sort is rampant in the nation."

"I submit that propaganda of this type is unjust, un-American and should be halted immediately in the interests of national harmony," Stevens said. He explained that AAA employees consider it their "fanatical duty to twist and distort the facts so as to present the cotton textile industry in the wrong light." This campaign, he added, is carried on "in the field by hired employees anxious to retain their jobs." He termed it an "amazing spectacle to witness a government agency bending its efforts to antagonize two important sections of the national set-up."

"Time and time again the cotton textile industry has stated its position regarding benefit payments to harassed farmers. Our attitude is easy to understand. In times like these of course we favor such payments. The farmer is one of the industry's best customers. We want him to be prosperous. However, we have taken exception to the manner in which the tax is raised—that is, the processing tax. Therein we differ with Secretary Wallace, the outstanding proponent of processing taxes. He favors the present method.

"Since our opposition to the form of collection became known, our attitude has been deliberately and consistently misconstrued by interested persons who have gone out of their way to tell farmers that the cotton textile industry would do away with benefit payments.

"Nothing could be more inaccurate—yet people one would expect to know the facts have been misled by a propaganda machine that seeks array the cotton textile industry against the vast mass of cotton farmers. This campaign, if successful in poisoning the minds of millions of farmers, will end only when industry and agriculture are fighting tooth and nail and sectionalism of the worst sort is rampant in the nation.

"I submit that propaganda of this type is unjust, un-American and should be halted immediately in the interests of national harmony.

"Here is an example of this vicious misinformation. Among AAA officials the processing tax is always referred to as 'the farmers' tariff.' 'Take away the tariff that protects industry and the farmer will take away his tariff,' says Secretary Wallace, sponsor of the processing tax. He shouted that recently to 16,000 farmers gathered at Peoria, Ill., and they cheered him. Hearing his address one would get the impression that industry would be satisfied if the farmer lost his last dime.

"I sometimes wonder whether the Philosopher-Secretary knows that the same tariff that is supposed to protect American industry is doing a good job guarding American agriculture from cheap foreign competition. Virtually every staple agricultural product grown in this country is listed in the tariff law and custom duties must be paid by foreigners to bring their fruits and vegetables and farm products into this country. Every American is pleased if this tariff has afforded adequate protection to the farm population—and it evidently has, because there has been no complaint from them. It is quite evident, therefore, that this direct reference to the tariff was misleading, to say the least.

"I am convinced that each of the 16,000 farmers who heard the Secretary's speech at Peoria feels that the industry is his special enemy because of that address. Is it right and proper for a Cabinet officer to foster such a belief?

"Cully A. Cobb, chief of the Cotton Division of the AAA, recently spoke over the radio and criticised New England cotton manufacturers for daring to oppose the processing tax.

"Mr. Cobb, among other things, asserted that he had assembled figures proving that the processing tax has done no real injury to the cotton textile industry. Maybe he did. I know, however, that for nearly two weeks cotton manufacturers supplied evidence to the Special Cabinet Committee appointed by the President to investigate the situation, which showed beyond doubt that the tax is an intolerable burden and that can no longer be borne by the industry, and with effects very harmful to the industry's stability and future.

"Mr. Cobb's figures, under analysis, were found to be telling only part of the story. The figures on which he placed such reliance turned out to be official estimates of the increase in cost on cotton goods. He said nothing of the actual increase in price, proved by cotton manufacturers, which ranges as high as 20 and 25 per cent of the retail cost of certain goods. Keep that in mind the next time you buy cotton goods. Remember that a substantial portion of the amount you pay, whether you are a farmer or a city worker, is the processing tax enlarged and bloated as it moves through the regular trade channels.

"And Mr. Cobb asks: 'Can the operators be seeking to divert the resentment of their employees, working only part time or not at all, to the AAA?' In view of the tremendous protest against the processing tax by mill workers, it is evident they know what is responsible for the recent liquidation of mills.

"It is interesting to note that copies of this speech of Mr. Cobb's, bearing this misleading information, have been sent to mill employees, among others, who have written to the President in protest against the present method of levying the processing tax.

"Thus the AAA propaganda machine operates. From the top down every one has considered it his fanatical

duty to twist and distort the facts so as to present the cotton textile industry in the wrong light. By every publicity means known this campaign has been furthered. In the field it is carried on by the hired employees anxious to retain their jobs. It is an amazing spectacle to witness a government agency bending its efforts to antagonize two important sections of the national set-up, while people generally suffer from higher prices, lessened production and lower wages.

"The whole nation is thus being misled by this powerful propaganda machine operated as an integral part of the AAA. John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond, Va., *News-Leader*, says that, 'In the first year of its existence the AAA issued 5,000 news releases.' He further says, 'The Department of Agriculture used to issued purely factual bulletins. They are now propaganda bulletins, aimed to create a special state of mind.'

"What that state of mind is I have told you—to create in the minds of the people, including millions of farmers, the belief that the cotton textile industry is fighting agriculture. I think it is about time, in the interests of fair play, and more important, in the interest of the nation as a whole, that the whole propaganda machine be dismantled and destroyed. Only then can the truth be known."

American and World Cotton

New York.—World consumption of American cotton in the first nine months of the present crop year is 18.4 per cent less than in the last corresponding period, according to a study made by the National Industrial Conference Board. Domestic consumption of American cotton declined 5.7 per cent and foreign consumption of American cotton declined 27.3 per cent in this period.

The volume of American cotton consumed in world industries dropped from 10,585,000 running bales in the first nine months of the 1933-34 crop year to 8,634,000 bales in the same period this year. Exports this year from the United States totalling 3,895,785 bales are 40 per cent less than in the same nine months of last year.

Foreign production of cotton reached a new high level of 12,615,000 bales in the crop year 1933-34, and preliminary reports for this year indicate an increase of 162,000 bales, or 1.3 per cent.

Since the close of the World War, the increase in foreign production, excluding Chinese, has been at an average annual rate of 150,000 bales, while the average upward trend in American production has been 100,000 bales.

The most impressive expansion is taking place in Brazil, which now accounts for 5.6 per cent of estimated world output. Brazilian cotton is similar in grade to the American product and consequently comes into direct competition with it.

The relative importance of the leading countries in world production of cotton is shown in the following figures in which the share of each country is given as a percentage of the total estimated 1934-35 output:

Egypt	6.9
India	17.1
China	9.8
Brazil	5.6
U. S. S. R.	8.6
Peru	1.5
Mexico9
All other	6.6
<hr/>	
All foreign	57.0
United States	43.0
Total world production	100.0

Announcement

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Nep Formation in Carding

MOST carders would readily agree that badly set cards may manufacture neps. How many persons have definite ideas about the method of formation of such neps? There appears to be little written on the subject in the technical journals, and most of the text-books also give the matter a wide berth.

The following research and observations on nep formation were made on a new card during the first day or two after starting it up for the first time. It should be mentioned that this card was clothed on cylinder, doffer and flats with Roubaix "wire;" the carding points are not really wire at all, and resemble sharpened hack-saw blade teeth, but there is no reason to believe that in fundamentals the principle of carding with this type of clothing is different from that with standard clothing; the differences are in detail.

A start was made with a good quality Egyptian cotton, of fine staple, and the web coming off the doffer was uniform and almost entirely free from nep. Different samples were then put through, and after a time it was noticed that the amount of nep had very much increased with some of the samples, although others were quite satisfactory. It was found that the cotton carding satisfactorily was of rather coarse staple, i.e., of high hair weight, and that the unsatisfactory samples were of fine staple, i.e., low hair weight, although of better quality. As the experiments proceeded the flat strips increased to about three times the normal weight both with fine staples and with the coarser staple, and eventually the web with the former became full of nep, although the coarser staple was still satisfactory.

Since with the better quality cottons there was far more nep in the sliver than in the same weight of raw cotton, it was concluded that the fault lay not in the cotton, but in the machine; and that the settings were being disturbed as the newly erected card bedded into place. A trial with the gauge showed this to be the case, the doffer being some eight thousandths of an inch further from the cylinder than the original setting, which was ten thousandths. The doffer was then set to five thousandths, when the neps almost entirely disappeared, the weight of the strips returned to normal, and the carding with all samples was regarded as practically perfect.

At the same time it was considered to be rather remarkable that the finer staple should have been so much affected, and a microscopical examination was therefore made of the neps. The perplexing observation was then made that practically all of the neps were centered on foreign matter of immature hairs, with a surrounding of normal hairs. Now, the card cannot manufacture immature hairs or seed coat; how then could it have been a machine fault?

The following explanation is offered as the solution: Good carding requires the film of cotton delivered by the taker-in to be operated on by two carding surfaces, and these surfaces must be clean and sharp, and not covered with a dead weight of cotton. One of the most important factors governing the thickness of the film of cotton carried round on the cylinder wire is the closeness of the setting between doffer and cylinder. The doffer does not strip all of the film from the cylinder, a residue always remains to be carried round again, and with a wide setting this residue may be considerable. Under such circumstances the film rises well above the points of the cylinder wire, and more of it is engaged by the flats, causing the increase in flat strips recorded above. Both

of the carding surfaces are then covered with cotton, and the newly arriving cotton delivered from the taker-in cannot be properly engaged by the wire points; so, sandwiched between two comparatively smooth surfaces, the newly arriving cotton tends to roll. The rolls develop most readily on such abnormalities as pieces of seed coat or groups of immature hairs, which are therefore found as nuclei in neps composed mostly of normal hairs, although ordinarily the nuclei would be taken out in the strips. This rolling action between two cotton surfaces probably takes place at other places in the card also, notably between doffer and cylinder where the wires nearly in contact point in opposite directions, but it is difficult to say whether here or at the flats is the more important. In any case the finer cottons roll and cause neps because they are more flexible, whereas the more rigid hairs of the coarser staple may get through unharmed, unless the settings are too wide even for them.

The existence of a thick film of cotton on the cylinder when the doffer is badly set was strikingly demonstrated during the experiments referred to at the beginning of this article. The card was steadily delivering 0.25 hank sliver and feeding from an even lap, when suddenly a mass of cotton resembling a pillow appeared uniformly across the doffer, the sliver increased for a few feet to eight or ten times its normal weight, and choked the coiler. This mass of cotton, which was full of neps and resembled flat strips at their worst, is believed to have been the complete film of cotton from the cylinder ripped off by the doffer, having become so thick that it was no longer held by the cylinder points. Such an occurrence would only arise with very bad settings indeed, and may only occur even then with the particular type of wire with which this card was clothed.

From these considerations it appears that to avoid neps the film of cotton on the cylinder must be kept as thin as possible, and a way of doing this is to set the doffer closely to the cylinder. It is also clear that the fact of neps being found centered on seed coat, etc., does not necessarily absolve the carder from blame or throw responsibility on to the cotton, as at first sight such an observation certainly could do. This is a point of first importance to those engaged on the thankless task of delving into the causes of defective production, and must be taken carefully into consideration before condemning the cotton when neppy webs arise, particularly on changing over from the coarser to the finer cottons.—*Textile Weekly*, Manchester, End.

Clifton Mfg. Co. Files Process Tax Suit

Charleston, S. C.—In the Federal District Court here, the Clifton Manufacturing Company of Clifton filed two suits against Robert M. Cooper, Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina, to recover an aggregate of \$537,397, which the plaintiff alleges was illegally collected in taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, recently declared unconstitutional.

The first suit is for \$511,256, with interest on various sums paid between October 2 1933, and March 29, 1935, under the processing tax on cotton goods. The other is for \$26,141, with interest on \$3.046 from October 30, 1933; \$8,169 from August 30, 1933, and \$14,926 from December 1, 1933, this being the floor stock tax levied under the AAA.

Print Cloth Group Will Continue Curtailment

Spartanburg, S. C.—A poll of the entire print cloth industry taken by W. P. Jacobs of Clinton, secretary-treasurer of the group, has revealed that operators of slightly more than 100,000 looms have declared their intention to continue the reduced production program until August 1st.

Jacobs announced the result of his poll and said the Print Cloth group would hold its next meeting the last week in July. The meeting probably will be held at the Spartanburg Country Club.

Although a majority of print cloth manufacturers are operating their plants 60 hours a week, Jacobs said, some have been forced to reduce operations to 40 hours, while others have closed their plants for indefinite periods.

The print cloth manufacturers hope regulation of production during the summer will bring about marked and permanent improvement in the market, which now is described as badly disrupted, Jacobs said.

As compared with normal sales of 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 yards of goods weekly, sales now are running about 2,000,000 a week. This slump in sales has existed since the NRA decision of the United States Supreme Court, Jacobs said.

Hosiery Manufacturers To Meet

The annual convention of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association is to be held at Asheville, N. C., on July 5th and 6th. One of the most important matters to be considered will be the proposed agreement for voluntary self-regulation of hours and wages.

The proposed agreement to be taken up at the meeting would become effective July 20th. The provisions are in all major respects identical with the industry's former NRA code, it was explained by R. Taylor Durham, of Charlotte, secretary of the association. Mr. Durham said the sessions will be executive and will only include one or two speakers.

"Most of the time our convention is devoted to exchange of views by the members regarding matters of the association's business," Mr. Durham declared.

New Textile Patents

Patents recently issued to Carolinians were largely of a textile nature, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, Charlotte, N. C.

John F. Schenck, Sr., of Lawndale, secured a patent on a stop motion for braiding machines in which the vertically disposed shafts carrying the fliers are hollow and a drop rod is mounted in each hollow shaft and a weight on the flier is carried by the tension of the yarn. When a strand parts or becomes exhausted, the weight falls and trips the rod in the hollow shaft and the lower end of the rod engages a stop motion ring disposed beneath the turntable to stop the machine.

John L. Fonville, of Burlington, secured a patent which is assigned to King Cotton Mills Corporation. This relates to the manufacture of a knitted fabric such as a stocking and in employing for the clocking yarn a strand of filament and one strand of spun cellulose acetate twisted together so that the filament portion gives the proper lustre and the spun strand gives the necessary strength and anti-slip qualities.

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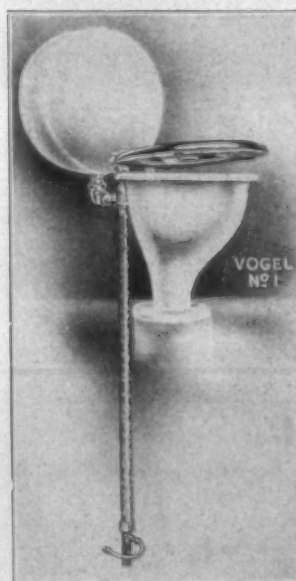
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Rayon Warp Sizing

The following article by Robert P. Morningstar and James Shanks appeared in *Rayon Warp Sizing Specialist*, published by Chas. B. Johnson:

Though many theories have been advanced regarding mechanical control of stretch, a survey will show that what everyone is doing is being done for practical, tangible, concrete reasons. Hence, what we say is not based on laboratory deduction, but on everyday experience in the plant, itself. If, therefore, we appear to disagree with your pet theory, it is only because we are thinking in terms of fact. Theories don't pay for production and are frequently the cause of seconds in manufacturing.

THE MUCH MOOTED TOPIC OF STRETCH

A comparison of stretch shows that rayons may be stretched considerably or from 7 to 10 per cent without detracting from the handle or appearance of the finished fabric. Because of their plasticity and comparatively low elasticity, less stretch may be taken with acetates, but as great as 6 to 7 per cent is taken by manufacturers without jeopardizing the quality of the finished fabric.

The amount of stretch is often influenced by market conditions. If the manufacturer can obtain a long profit for his goods, he will not attempt to elongate his warps; but if the price is close, he will take out of the yarn just as much as is possible consistent with finishing requirements.

The amount of stretch is also dependent upon the respective brand of the same type of rayon, since no two types of the same viscose family will stretch to the same safe maximum. When the chemical fraternity fears elongation in respect to its influence upon uniform coloration in dyeing, this fear is based on uneven elongation over the warp sheet, and not on elongation, itself.

On the beam to beam system, where stretch control guarantees a uniform stretch over all of the ends in the warp, percentages such as mentioned above can be safely taken, permitting the finisher to take his yardage and produce a piece of goods evenly dyed and acceptable to the trade. It is only where excessive stretching is ununiformly taken over a warp that poorly finished fabrics result.

THE DRYING OF WARPS

Whereas with the old type 3-dry-can machine, it was customary to cover the first cylinder with one or more laps of sheeting to prevent plucking off of broken filaments as the warp sheet came in contact with the heated metal surface, the new type 5-dry-can machine permits manipulation of temperatures with its increased drying surface. In this instance, the first cylinder is heated only slightly, sometimes even run cold.

The heat of the dry cans is regulated by the speed at which the warp passes over them; that is, if the number of ends in the warp sheet is high, the speed is reduced to dry the warp. Conversely, in a warp of fewer ends, the speed may be increased.

Anybody with manufacturing experience will admit that positive heat control with thermostatic regulation is an ideal basis on which to work provided the slasher tenders understand its theory, which, unfortunately, is more often not the case.

Under normal conditions, brittle yarns are not the result of overheating of the warp in slashing, but of excessive stretching.

COOLING OF THE WARP IN SLASHING

One of the most essential features of rayon and acetate slashing is the proper cooling of the warp before it is

wound up on the loom beam. When the ends leave the cylinders too hot and are immediately wound up on the delivery or loom beam, on cooling they have a tendency to elongate, slacking away from the beam, thus causing tight and loose ends in weaving.

Hence, some provision should be made for air conditioning at that point between the let-off of the warp from the last drying cylinder to the take-up on the loom beam.

We were the first exponents of this system and devised a simple method by placing a string piece across the lower framework of the slasher, bolting on it a series of 4 or 5 small electric fans. Three (3) blow air upward against the moving warp, while two (2) blow air backward, causing a constant air circulation under the moving cans.

Other methods have been devised, among which is a neat job comprising an air conveyor pipe supplied by a fan, the pipe having about one (1 in.) inch open air flow and in length about the width of the warp.

World Consumption of Cotton Up in May

World consumption of American cotton during May totalled approximately 997,000 bales, compared with 951,000 in April, 1,171,000 in May last year and 1,340,000 in May two years ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange. The increase of 46,000 from April to May was probably due chiefly to the fact that there was one more working day in the latter month, it was stated. The decrease from May last year and the year before was due, in the main, to the fact that foreign spinners are using relatively more foreign cotton and relatively less of the American staple.

"Total consumption of American cotton in the ten months of the season from August 1st to May 31st," the exchange says, "was approximately 9,631,000 bales, compared with 11,756,000 in the same period last season and 11,763,000 two seasons ago. Consumption normally declines during the last two months of the season and there are movements among mills in the United States and some foreign countries to reduce operations in the period to the end of July. If consumption during June and July should average 950,000 bales per month, the total for the season would be about 11,500,000. Total consumption in all of last season was 13,680,000 bales, and in the season before last 14,405,000.

"The countries in which consumption of American cotton has declined most include the United States, England, Germany, France, Italy and China. Ten months' consumption to May 31st this season compared with that in the same period last season in these countries follows: United States, 4,463,000 against 4,849,000; England, 792,000 against 1,202,000; Germany, 323,000 against 890,000; France, 428,000 against 647,000; Italy, approximately 390,000 to 400,000 against 550,000 to 560,000, and China, 183,000 against 356,000.

"Japan, on the other hand, has used more American cotton in the ten months this season than in the same period last season, consuming 1,627,000 bales against 1,466,000. Another bright spot in the consumption picture is the movement of 73,000 bales to Russia during the past two months. Most of this cotton will probably go into consumption in Russia by the end of this season. Shortage of dollar exchange is largely responsible for the drastic declines in Germany and Italy, but lower prices for foreign growths than for American cotton are a determining factor in reducing consumption in most other countries."

Seven Reasons for More Sheets



A Family Like This One Calls for

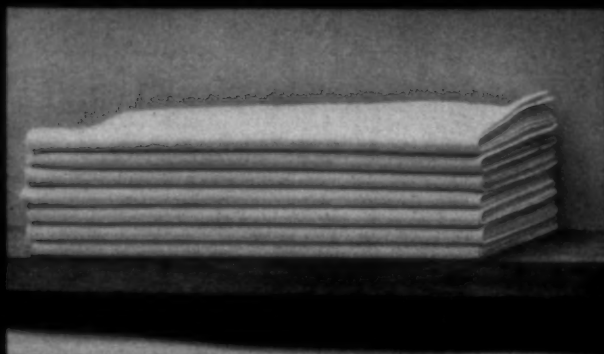
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Standards of Living Call for

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To Be Exact
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Personal News

C. M. Moore has resigned as superintendent of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, S. C.

Marshall C. Stone has resigned as superintendent of the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., to accept the position of superintendent and plant manager of the Pacolet Mills No. 4, New Holland, Ga.

George Elliott has resigned as superintendent and plant manager of the Pacolet Mills No. 4, New Holland, Ga., to become manager of the Dallas Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Alex Savage, for the past eight years overseer of carding at the Mollohon plant of Kendall Mills, Newberry, S. C., has been promoted to plant manager of the company's mill at Colrain, Mass.

H. F. Harrill, who is well known to the textile trade, has made connection with the Greensboro Loom Reed Company. Mr. Harrill is an experienced weaver and has had considerable technical experience selling reeds and combs. For the present he will cover Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Eugene B. Worth, who has been with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, has been transferred to the sales offices at Charlotte. He is a native of Raleigh and graduated from N. C. State College in 1935. Since then he has been with the main plant of the Allis-Chalmers Company in Milwaukee.

F. W. Howe, Jr., Heads Crompton & Knowles Southern Office

F. W. Howe, Jr., heretofore connected with the main office of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, has been assigned to the Southern offices at Charlotte to succeed the late S. B. Alexander, who for 28 years was the company's Southern manager.

The Charlotte offices will be continued at the corner of South Cedar and Fourth streets.

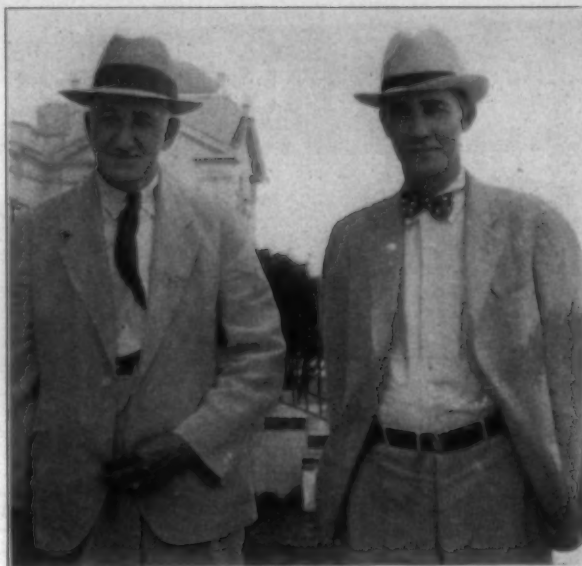
There will be no other changes in the personnel of the Southern organization. John C. Irvin will continue as office manager and Tom Graham in charge of supplies. Ralph M. Deal and S. V. P. Desmond will also continue as members of the sales force. All have been connected with the company's Southern offices for some years and are widely known in the Southern industry.

Corn Products Has Offices At Atlanta and Birmingham

Corn Products Sales Company (Textile and Paper Division) has established new offices at Atlanta and Birmingham in order to give better service to the textile and paper industries in the Southern States, it has been announced by John R. White, of Greenville, Southern manager.

The Atlanta office, located in the Hurt Building, is in charge of C. G. Stover, who will continue to contact the trade as in the past, in Georgia and Alabama.

The Birmingham office is in the Comer Building and is in charge of L. B. Kelley, who will continue to serve the territory he has been handling for some time past. This includes Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas and part of Alabama. Both of the new offices will operate under the supervision of Mr. White.



W. E. Hammond (left), superintendent of the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., who for years has been a regular attendant at various meetings of the Southern Textile Association and the Division meetings of the Association. With him is F. R. Peeler, overseer of weaving at Balfour. The picture was taken at the Myrtle Beach meeting of the Association.

All N. C. State Textile Graduates Get Positions

Thomas Nelson, dean of Textile School at N. C. State College, has no difficulty placing his graduates. All of the 37 seniors who recently graduated are at work in textile mills.

According to Dean Nelson, State has been able to place all its textile graduates since 1901 and most of these students are still in the textile business.

The State Textile School is considered one of the leading schools of its type in the country and has attracted students from all sections of the country and from many foreign countries. States represented in this year's class were Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Texas, Illinois, Mississippi and North Carolina. One graduate, Boris Uzunoff, came from Bulgaria.

Companies in New Quarters

Adolph Bobbin Company, Hygrolit, Inc., and American Textile Engineering Company, all of Kearny, N. J., have announced the removal of their offices and factories to 681 Schuyler Ave., in Kearny.

Textile Chemists At Blowing Rock

The annual summer outing of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, is to be held Saturday at Blowing Rock. Paul F. Had-dock, of Charlotte, chairman of the group, is in charge.

The only speaker at the one-day meeting will be H. L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Co. His subject will be the "American Chemical Industry."

The regular golf tournament will be held Saturday afternoon and will be in charge of Fred Tilson and J. W. Ivey, of the Mathieson Alkali Works. There will also be a bridge tournament for ladies.

A number of special entertainment features have been arranged for the diner in the evening. Arthur Thompson is chairman of the entertainment committee, others members being Douglas Newman, Malcolm McKenzie and Jack Crist.

Hamilton Machinery Co.

The Hamilton Machinery Company, of Charlotte, established by the late Claud Hamilton, has been incorporated by Mrs. Susie Kelley Hamilton and Mrs. Roy Hamilton Clause. The company will continue in the textile machinery business, having quarters in one of the Camp Greene buildings at Charlotte.

OBITUARY

MATTHEW RAMSEY

Anderson, S. C.—Matthews Ramsey, head of the electrical department of the Gossett Mills here, was killed in a motorcycle accident near Augusta, Ga., Sunday, when the motorcycle and sidecar in which he and two other persons were riding, struck the railing of a bridge.

CHAS. D. BOLING

Columbia, S. C.—Charles D. Boling, master mechanic at the Pacific Mills, was killed in an automobile accident near Swainsboro, Ga. He was 69 years old and is sur-

vived by his widow and two sons. He had been prominent in civic affairs here and was a former member of the city council.

EUGENE H. BALLOU

Word has been received of the death of Eugene H. Ballou, of Pawtucket, R. I., widely known inventor of textile machinery.

In 1913, Mr. Ballou achieved widespread fame in textile circles through his perfection of an advanced automatic loom. Creator of several mechanical devices for weaving and other operations in textile manufacture, his outstanding achievement was in the automatic loom field.

American rights to the Ballou loom were sold to the Draper Company. Later he went to Europe, where he leased building privileges to manufacturers in several countries of the Old World. During his career, he was allowed a large number of American and foreign patents on other mechanical devices.

He was employed as mechanical engineer by the Lorraine Manufacturing Company for 45 years. Born in Mobile, Ala., he moved to Rhode Island 50 years ago.

J. W. ALLGOOD

ROXBORO, N. C.—J. W. Allgood, after serving for 33 years as superintendent of the Roxboro Cotton Mills, died at his home at Roxboro. He was 57 years of age. Mr. Allgood suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home. He was born in Yadkinville. Later he moved to Henderson, from which place he came here and took up his duties as superintendent of the cotton mills at Longhurst and at Roxboro.

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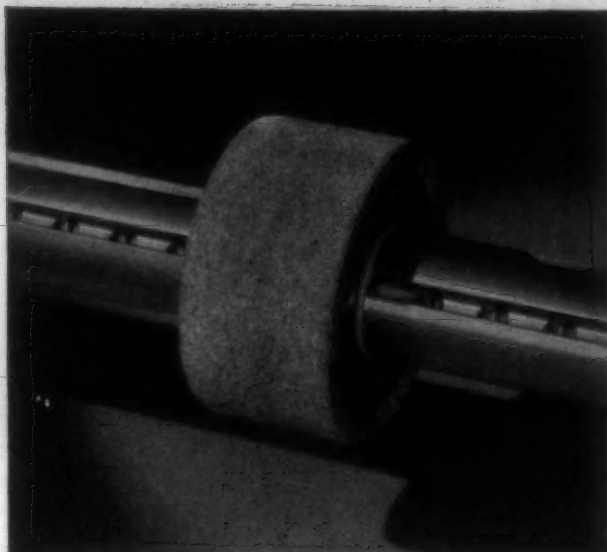
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Calico Printers**

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Blankets**

Plan July Curtailment

July operations of cotton mills in both the North and the South are to be heavily reduced, a market survey indicates.

Some of the reports received include the following:

Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.—Has been running on reduced schedule for some time, to avoid accumulations of goods and is continuing this policy until better demand.

Clark Thread Co., Austell, Ga., and J. & P. Coates Co., Pawtucket, R. I.—Closing the week of July 4th.

Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.—All plants there, also at Martinsville, Va., are to close for the entire week of July 4th. Similar action is being taken by print cloth mills of the Gossett group in South Carolina, also by carded yarn mills in this group.

Dixie Mercerizing Co., of Chattanooga—To take usual vacation period during week of July 4th.

Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.—Will follow their usual custom of closing week of July 4th.

Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.—All mills on print cloths and sheetings will reduce schedules 50 per cent or more in the next six weeks.

TO CLOSE JULY 4TH WEEK

Denison Cotton Mills, Denison, Tex.—Now operating one shift, only 24 hours a week, and expect to close entirely for week of July 4th.

Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.—Will operate on orders only, believing accumulations of stocks very unwise.

Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta—Plans to shut entirely week of July 4th.

Gossett Mills, Williamston, S. C.—Print cloth mills will be close dentire week of July 1st.

Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Mills—To close week of July 4th. Has been operating since the Supreme Court decision two shifts of 24 hours each.

Standard Textile Products Co.—Will have been closed 10 days between now and July 4th.

Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C.—On considerably reduced schedule and will reduce further if necessary.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.—For months has been running on greatly reduced schedule. Future plans contemplate even more drastic reduction to insure no accumulation of stock.

Pacific Mills—Arranging reduction of schedules averaging 25 per cent last week ly July, which includes complete shutdown week of July 6th.

Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Denim mills on four eight-hour day week basis, except Alabama Mills, Birmingham. Closing all mills week of July 4th, except where absolutely necessary to make deliveries for which already committed. Has been policy not to manufacture any goods for stock and will continue this policy.

Hathaway Mfg. Co.—Cotton looms on 40 per cent basis.

Pelzer Mfg. Co.—Intend to keep inventories at a minimum, and to regulate production to demand.

Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn.—Has been reducing schedules heavily for some time.

500,000 SPINDLES CURTAILED

G. Edward Buxton, of B. B. & R. Knight, Inc.—Half-million spindles have been curtailed permanently. Regarding five mills in Maine: Edwards Mfg. Co.; closed all week of May 30th, and all of present week; Hill Mfg. Co. and York Mills, wholly shut down this week; Androscoggin and Bates, running about half of equipment only.

(Continued on Page 20)



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Governor, Limited

It is with much regret and deep concern that we have noted some of the recent statements of Governor Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina.

In Europe, in early days, men who dominated a church or a political division demanded that all other men adopt that religion and become an affiliate of the political division.

Those who refused to join that church or to bow the knee before the king or leader of the group were subjected to persecution and torture and no man had a right to determine for himself those movements with which he would become affiliated.

It was to escape from persecutions and tyranny, and to be free, that most of our ancestors came to this country.

When each of the original States adopted its Constitution, there were memories of the oppressions and injustices in the countries from which the citizens or their parents came and into each Constitution there were written deep and sincere pledges of religious and political freedom.

The people of South Carolina, as much, if not more, than those of any other State stood for freedom for the individual and the right of a citizen to choose his own religion and to decide for himself his own political affiliations.

The right of a man to join the Episcopal Church or the Presbyterian Church or to be an atheist, if he so chose, was a fundamental of the creed of people of South Carolina.

No less a fundamental of liberty was the right of a man to enter or leave, without molestation, his farm, his store, or his office.

The right of the humblest citizen to enter or

leave his chosen place of employment has long been undisputed in that State and was never conditioned upon his being a member of any church or any organization.

Governors of South Carolina have followed one after another and while many of them have had their faults and several have been extremists in their ideas, they have all taken the position that they were the Governors of all of the people and that they were obligated to protect each and every citizen in the exercise of his freedom of action and his Constitutional rights.

For ten weeks or more four hundred citizens of South Carolina have been denied the right to enter their chosen place of employment, the Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C.

Men, many of them not employees of the Tucapau Mills and therefore not strikers but armed with sticks and clubs, have barred the way and beaten those who sought to enter the mills. A fleeing negro was shot to death with three bullets in his back solely because he had entered the mill. The highway has been blocked and people seeking to traverse the roads of their own State have been pulled from their cars and mistreated.

After all of these disorders and in the face of the fact that citizens of the State of South Carolina are still being forcibly denied the right to enter their chosen place of employment, Gov. Olin D. Johnson, last week, addressed those who had been guilty of the disorders and said that he was proud of the way in which they had conducted themselves.

Governor Johnson ended his address by saying that he was 100 per cent for the union and implied that he was only interested in those who had joined.

Other Governors of South Carolina have sympathized with labor organizations, but have felt that they were the Governors of all the people and have sought to protect all citizens in exercising their constitutional rights.

Gov. Olin D. Johnson seems willing to become a "Governor, Limited," that is, be the Governor of those who pay union dues and to deny protection to those who, exercising their own inclinations, refuse to affiliate with any union or pay dues to it.

Governor Johnson has in our opinion made a serious mistake and will live to deeply regret it.

Before the Governor of a State, the man who is supposed to be the symbol of law and order, ignores the law as related to the rights of any group of citizens and says to them that they shall have no protection unless they join an organization known as the United Textile Workers, he should think of the days some hundred

years ago when the ancestors of these people were in Europe and were persecuted because they refused to join a particular Church or a particular political division.

Governor Johnson in his oath of office swore to protect all citizens of his State in the exercise of those rights guaranteed under the Constitution of South Carolina.

There is nothing in the Constitution which says that only those who carry union cards shall be given protection.

Any man who attempts the role of "Governor, Limited" in South Carolina will, in our opinion, soon find himself in a serious situation.

Time For Patience

WE do not view the future of the textile industry with either pessimism or alarm; in fact, we are optimistic.

We are somewhat alarmed over the immediate situation, not because of the shortage of cotton goods orders but because we fear that there is not enough patience in the textile industry.

There are three factors which have a bearing upon the present dullness.

- (1) The large volume of orders booked just before the NRA was declared unconstitutional.
- (2) June is almost always a month during which there are small purchases of cotton goods.
- (3) The pessimistic expressions of cotton manufacturers are delaying purchases of cotton goods by destroying the confidence of buyers.

In general there is a steady and marked improvement in business, and if cotton manufacturers will sit steady and exhibit patience, we believe that there will soon be a satisfactory volume of business.

One of the best signs and one which has not appeared until recently is a marked increase in building operations especially in the form of moderate price houses.

The Guaranty Trust says in its monthly survey:

The Supreme Court's decision has removed some shackles from private trade; and, if this change is regarded as a challenge to business to take the leadership in the move toward recovery, free from political domination, there is every reason to believe that business men are willing and able to assume that role. The passing of the NRA helps to free business men from the fear of punitive measures and thus promotes the confidence that is the foundation-stone of recovery.

Roger W. Babson says in his weekly letter:

Never before in history have money rates in general been so low. This is one of the reasons why I believe we are approaching an era of great industrial expansion.

These exceptionally low money rates are a constant appeal for business men to begin expansion programs. Only the lack of confidence has prevented them from taking such steps before. Recent national events, particularly the Supreme Court decisions, are very favorable. Hence, I say it is time for business men to forget "Washington" and to get down to business.

From many other sources there come reports of improving business conditions and it is about time.

The collapse and the depression began in the fall of 1929, which is six years ago.

The NRA has delayed the return of prosperity, but now that business can, thanks to the United States Supreme Court, throw off its fear of Congress, conditions should and, we believe, will improve.

It is important for the textile industry to have patience for a few more weeks.

Governor Roosevelt Said

ON March 2, 1930, when Roosevelt was Governor of New York, he said in a radio address:

The doctrine of regulation and legislation by "master minds," in whose judgment and will all the people may gladly and quietly acquiesce, has been too glaringly apparent at Washington during these last ten years. Were it possible to find "master minds" so unselfish, so willing to decide unhesitatingly against their own personal interests or private prejudices, men almost God-like in their ability to hold the scales of justice with an even hand—such a government might be in the interests of the country, but there are none such on our political horizon, and we cannot expect a complete reversal of all the teachings of history.

We do not imagine that President Roosevelt would care to discuss the above position as stated by Governor Roosevelt.

Legion Commander Condemns Communism

IN a recent address National Commander Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., of the American Legion, emphasized the Communist menace when he declared:

Communists and other subversive groups are attempting to bore into our churches and schools to undermine the foundations of our democracy.

The ultra-loyal alumni of the University of North Carolina abuse David Clark for condemning those professors who seek to instill communism and socialism into the minds of young students, but the leaders of the American Legion and other patriotic Americans are beginning to realize the efforts being made by teachers of subversive doctrines.

COLLECTIVE THINKING



It Won the World War for the Allies It Can Win Industrial Battles for You

Not until the Allies thought and acted collectively (rather than individually) under one directing head, did they achieve victory.

Collective thinking can also win INDUSTRIAL battles for YOU, such as chemical processing problems. Research in textile chemistry is now so prolific and styles change so quickly, that no one processing executive can adequately meet every new situation.

The size of the average chemical processing plant or department does not permit a STAFF of chemical specialists. This average plant or department must therefore utilize outside assistance.

A-H Consultation Service supplies this need with a staff of specially trained chemists assisted by a complete, modern laboratory and a company experience of 120 years. These chemists are glad to study your sizing, finishing or printing problems, free of charge, under the direction of your chemical processing executive.

Let collective thinking help you in checking up on routine methods as well as in meeting new situations.

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Oils .. Tallow ..
Waxes .. Soaps ..
Flour .. Dextrines ..
Starches .. Pigment
Colors and Lakes ..
Ammonia .. Acids ..
Blue Vitriol .. Borax
Bichromate of Soda ..
Bichromate of Potash
.. Liquid Chlorine ..
Chloride of Lime ..
Caustic Soda (solid or
flaked).

Mill News Items

Burlington, N. C.—It is understood here that several of the local mills may add a third shift of 40 hours per week, although no official announcement has yet been made to that effect.

MACON, GA.—In an order signed by Judge Malcolm D. Jones of Superior Court a charter has been granted to Macon Textile, Inc., which will operate the old Adams-Swirles Mill. The firm of Miller & Lowrey represents the petitioners.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Two more textile plants of Greenville area announced they would be closed the week of July 1st. Piedmont Manufacturing Company, at Piedmont, one of the largest in this area, and Judson Mills of Greenville announced they would shut down the first week in July.

Greenville, S. C.—Dividends amounting to about \$16 on preferred and common stock were paid by Southern Weaving Company of Greenville, it was decided at a meeting of directors at the mill office near this city. Officials said a dividend of \$3.50 on preferred stock amounting to \$1,000, and a 75c a share dividend on common stock, aggregating about \$15,000, would be paid.

CLAYTON, N. C.—The Whitley Cotton Mills, which recently took over the Claytex Mills, expect to begin full operations within a short while, part of the mill now being at work. R. B. Whitley and W. R. Peele are the owners.

A. Sam White, who served as superintendent of the mill when it was known as Clayton Cotton Mills, is again superintendent.

HICKORY, N. C.—A change in the management of the Burke Hosiery Mill in West Hickory took place this week when J. A. Abernethy bought Fred A. Yoder's half interest in the concern and entered a partnership with F. L. Elliott, who retained his half interest.

Mr. Abernethy has been prominent in school circles in the State for 20 years, his latest connection of this nature being as county school superintendent of Edgecombe County.

VALDESE, N. C.—Frank C. Patton, receiver for the Waldensian Weavers, Inc., has been authorized to solicit bids for the entire plant, machinery, equipment and inventories. Inventories of raw materials in stock and process amount to \$55,000. Plant machinery and real estate are valued at \$328,942. The machinery consists of 66 jacquard looms which have been operated on upholstery, drapery and novelty fabrics and the necessary preparatory and finishing equipment to operate the looms.

DANVILLE, VA.—Directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills Company, Inc., have voted to pay the regular 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock. On the basis of \$3 a share, it means that the sum of \$225,000 will be distributed on July 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th. Reports were presented and the company's affairs were gone into at some length. After the meeting a spokesman said that the textile goods market is in a highly uncertain condition at the present time.

Mill News Items

GAFFNEY, S. C.—O. M. Burton of Chicago has purchased the property of the Blacksburg Spinning Company at Blacksburg and is preparing to open a cotton waste plant that will employ about 100 people. The Blacksburg Spinning Mills closed several days ago, and the plant had been idle since. An engineer is at Blacksburg now reconditioning the plant and making preparations for the installation of machinery.

Mr. Burton purchased the property from Alfred Moore of Wellford, who bought it after the closing of the mills. The property includes about 60 acres of land, a main brick mill building, and approximately 30 houses.

CLINTON, S. C.—The Lydia Cotton Mills have filed a petition for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act in the office of Wilbur White, clerk of court for the Western District of South Carolina.

The petition stated that the mill has been unable to finance its operation for the past five years other than through loans and money supplied by the Stockton Commission Company. Except for this aid, it is stated in the petition, the mill could not have paid operating expenses.

The petition further stated that the company is not able to meet its debts as they mature. It is signed by W. E. Johnson, secretary of the company.

Among its liabilities, which total \$2,581,476, is listed \$348,000 of Serial Gold Notes maturing July 1st. The petition stated that the mill is unable to pay these notes. Another item in the list of liabilities is \$44,331 due for processing taxes.

The list of assets and liabilities, as presented in the petition, is as follows: Liabilities—Capital stock, \$400,000; Serial Gold Notes, \$348,000; notes payable, \$274,064; power plant note, \$50,000; accounts payable, \$180,955; accruals, \$48,732; depreciation reserve, \$961,649; total, \$2,581,476.

Assets of the company were listed as property and plant, \$2,253,662; power plant, \$50,000; inventories, \$184,549; cash, \$4,857; unavailable cash, \$390; accounts receivable, \$27,749; deferred assets, \$50,416; total, \$2,581,476.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Records on which to base arguments in the appeal to the State Supreme Court of holders of non-voting fixed maturity certificates in Arcadia Mills against receivers for the mill must be settled before the appeal is heard, Judge T. S. Sease ruled, disallowing the appellants' motion to leave all previous documents involved, allowable in the Supreme Court hearing. The appeal will probably be heard in the November term of the tribunal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Cleveland, Mrs. Susan W. King, and Julius T. Jennings, appellants in the action asking priority payment of the certificates over common and preferred stock certificates, were overruled in the original hearing before Judge Sease. They hold slightly more than \$30,000 in the certificates issued in 1920 and 1923.

Respondents in the hearing were H. A. Ligon and John A. Law, resenting Arcadia Mills as receivers. They were represented by Perrin and Tinsley, Lyles and Daniel and Nichols, Wyche and Russell.

Johnson and Johnson represent Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, and J. Davis Kerr is associated with them. Osborne and Butler represent Mrs. King, and Horace L. Bomar represents Mr. Jennings.

The certificate holders, appellants in the case, hold that

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End Costly Road Delays and Breakdowns

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Commander	" "
Industrial	" "
Super	" "
"A Tire for Every Transportation Need"	

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FOR 25 YEARS.

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- 2—Prevents chafing and flaking off trouble
- 3—Assists bleaching of grey goods and brightens colors
- 4—Will not turn rancid nor stain fabric . . . also prevents mildew
- 5—Compared pound for pound with tallow, it is far more economical

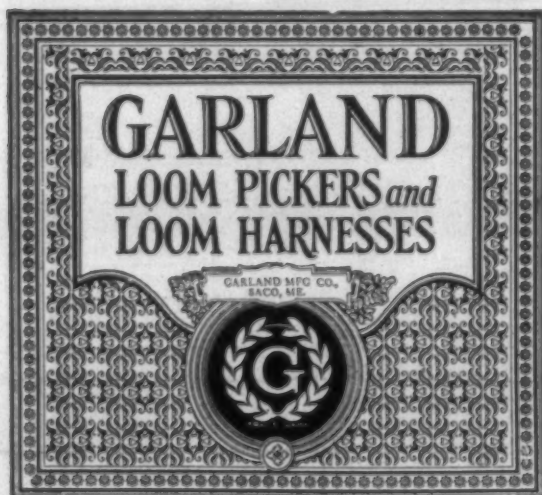
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according to provisions of the certificates the \$30,600 involved has priority over stock indebtedness. Representatives of the mill, in whose favor the original ruling by Judge Sease was made, contend that the indebtedness represented by the certificates should be handled as though it were for ordinary stock shares. Preferred stock was issued in substitution for the certificates of indebtedness, and most holders of the certificates accepted the stock in exchange.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A plea for reorganization under Section 77-B of the National Bankruptcy Act was filed Tuesday in the United States District Court by Chesnee Mills. Assets are listed at \$1,304,822.10 and liabilities at 662,638.46.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Adell Yarn Mill at Stony Point, formerly owned by the late Henry T. Steele of Statesville, has been transferred to the Killingsly Worsted Mills Company of Danielson, Conn. Consummation of the sale was announced by Scott and Collier, local attorneys.

The Adell Yarn Mill, which furnished employment to about 90 workers, has been closed since the death of Mr. Steele more than a year ago.

The purchasing company will take charge at once and begin extensive improvements to bring the mill into production of the class of yarns suitable for use in the manufacture of worsteds in which the company is now engaged. The new owners are expected to spend about \$75,000 on these improvements.

Plan July Curtailment

(Continued from Page 14)

If present conditions continue, these mills expect to run alternate week indefinitely.

Wellington, Sears & Co.—The following mills will be closed the week of July 1st: Anchor Duck Mills, Brookside Mills, Gluck Mills, Palmetto Cotton Mills, Samoset Mills, Sherman Mfg. Co., West Point Mfg. Co., except for part of the mills in two units which may be operated on Government contracts.

H. W. Moore, of Brown Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.—To avoid stock accumulation, reducing operations to three days a week and expects to continue, will close week of July 4th.

S. M. Beattie, of Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.—Closing plant entire first week of July.

Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills—Will take usual week's holiday in week of July 4th. Manufacturing operations will be governed strictly by market demand.

Burlington Mills, Greensboro, N. C.—Will probably shut down some units entire week of July 4th and others part of week.

Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.—Will operate during the month of July on the basis of 25 per cent reduction.

Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.—Will close week of July 4th.

Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, S. C.—Shutting down both mills completely from June 27th to July 8th.

Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.—Clifton and Converse Co. closing first week of July.

Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.—Reducing production currently 25 per cent and expect to continue at least that much reduction through July.

Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.—Running No. 3 mill at Cooleemee only 60 per cent, sheeting mills 75 per cent and the looms on denims 75 per cent. Will reduce further as necessity arises.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

—A—	Page	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.	Page
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Adolf Bobbin Co.	—	—	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Keever Starch Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	—	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	15	Lane, W. T. & Bros.	—
American Moistening Co.	—	Law, A. M. & Co.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	18	Leyland, Thomas, Machinery Co.	14
Ashworth Bros.	—	Link-Belt Co.	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Loper, Ralph E. Co.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	—	—	—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	—	Majestic Hotel	—
—B—	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Bahnson Co.	—	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	—
Bally, Joshua L. & Co.	24	Murray Laboratory	—
Bancroft Belting Co.	—	—	—
Barber-Colman Co.	—	National Oil Products Co.	—
Belger Co., Inc.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	25
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	—
Brookmire, Inc.	—	Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Brown, David Co.	—	New Departure Mfg. Co.	—
Brown, D. P. & Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
—C—	—	Norlander Machine Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Norma-Hoffmann Co.	19
Carolina Refractories Co.	22	—	—
Carolina Rubber Hose Co.	25	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Carolina Steel & Iron Co.	—	—	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	32
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	15
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Powers Regulator Co.	—
Clark Publishing Co.	31	Preston, Gustavo Co.	—
Clements Mfg. Co.	—	—	—
Clinton Co.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Commercial Factors Corp.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	31
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co.	20
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Rohm & Haas Co., Inc.	12
Curran & Barry	24	Roy, B. S. & Son	14
—D—	—	—	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	30	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	24	Schieren, Chas. A. Co.	—
Detroit Stoker Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	24
Dillard Paper Co.	25	Seydel-Woolley Co.	31
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Drake Corp.	—	Socony Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Draper Corporation	11	Soluol Corp.	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	25	Southern Ry.	23
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
—E—	—	Southern Textile Banding Co.	21
Eaton, Paul B.	21	Sperry, D. R. & Co.	—
Edlpsa Textile Devices	—	Stanley Works	—
Edison Hotel	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Engineering Sales Co.	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	—
Enka, American	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	24
—F—	—	Stewart Iron Works Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Stone, Chas. H.	22
Franklin Process Co.	—	Stonhard Co.	—
—G—	—	—	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	20	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Gastonia Brush Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	1	Textile Banking Co.	7
General Electric Co.	—	Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	—	—
Goodrich, E. F. Co.	19	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	2	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	9
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	19	—	—
Greenville Belting Co.	21	Vanderbilt Hotel	—
—H—	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	9
Hermas Machine Co.	—	—	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	—
Howard-Hickory Nursery	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Hygrolit, Inc.	—	Whitn Machine Works	—
—I—	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	31
Industrial Rayon Corp.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
—J—	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Jackson Lumber Co.	—	Wytheville Woolen Mills, Inc.	—

Report New Dates On Army Contracts

Following the receipt of instructions from the Adjutant-General to award no more contracts on Army and Civilian Conservation Corps materials, except for emergency needs, until Congress clarifies the situation relative to hour and wage requirements on Federal contracts, the Army

Quartermaster Depot here postponed dates for opening of next week's proposals.

It has postponed date of opening Proposal 370, for manufacture of tents from June 24th until July 15th; Proposal 373 for 450,000 square yards of Oxford cotton shirting, scheduled for June 24th, has been posted until July 12th.

Proposal 388, scheduled to be opened June 25th, calling for sheets

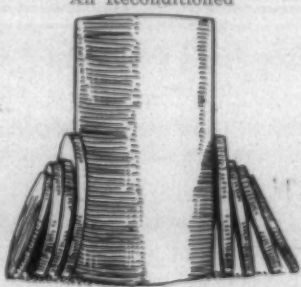
and pillow cases, has been postponed until July 11th. This called for more than 1,000,000 sheets and 500,000 pillow cases.

Proposal 389, on more than 800,000 towels, scheduled for June 25th, has been deferred until July 11th, and Proposal 387, on more than 500,000 mattress covers, will be opened July 12th instead of June 25th.

Proposal 390, covering cotton pillows, is delayed until July 11th from the original date of June 25th. Proposal 400, covering cotton lining and wool bunting, scheduled for June 26th, has been postponed to July 5th, and Proposal 397, for threa and gimp, also scheduled for June 26th, will be opened July 5th.

These dates are tentative, as are other outstanding proposals calling for July opening, including a large quantity of wool blankets, overcoating and wool socks. If new Federal requirements are adopted in the meantime they will be opened as now listed. If adoption of these requirements is delayed additional postponements of proposals will be announced.

20 Tons Used
Belting—All Sizes
All Reconditioned



**Guaranteed
Satisfactory Service or
Money Refunded.
½ Price of New.**

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Greenville, S. C.

Double Loop Hook Bands
For Cards, Spoolers, Twisters
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Southern Textile Banding Mill
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PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

Marketing Cotton Textiles

(Continued from Page 4)

with a provision that there be a higher graded tax imposed for all additional hours of operation.

This, I believe, would be a most effective measure for the prompt regulation of production which is so vitally essential if profits are to be restored.

If I have strayed far afield from the subject of marketing, it is because marketing is so closely allied to production control.

CHEMICALS

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SODIUM SULPHIDE

Hercules Powder Co., Inc.

Wilmington, Del.

PINE OIL

Heyden Chemical Corp.

New York

FORMALDEHYDE

John D. Lewis, Inc.

Providence, R. I.

TANNIC ACID

Mutual Chem. Co. of America

New York

CHROME AND OXALIC ACID

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

New Orleans

"C" SALT

Philadelphia Quartz Co.

Philadelphia

SILICATES OF SODA

Phosphate Products Corporation

Richmond

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

The Procter & Gamble Dist. Co.

Cincinnati

TEXTILE SOAPS

Solvay Sales Corporation

New York

SODA ASH AND CAUSTIC SODA

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

Clifton, N. J.

POLYZIME "P"

Victor Chemical Works

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Bulletin Want Ads

Read Every Week All Over the Textile South

The ablest merchant in the world cannot sell profitably on a glutted market. Some advances are being made in finding new uses for cotton but competitive products are making equal strides, and for the immediate present, we cannot count on any material increase in per capita consumption.

There are those who propose the acquisition and destruction of spindles and looms, and others that propose the survival of the fittest. An eminent and respected authority on textiles has calculated that it would be necessary to destroy 5,000,000 spindles to bring productive capacity to the level of American demand.

It is probable that 5,000,000 spindles could be bought at an average price of \$5.00 per spindle, and it is doubtful if \$25,000,000 could be spent by the industry in any more helpful way.

Full employment for labor in a smaller number of mills, operating to capacity, would be preferable to interrupted employment which is now proving so unsatisfactory and demoralizing.

Expansion of our markets would obviate the necessity for destruction of productive capacity, but if the cotton subsidy plan is not adopted, we should make curtailment mandatory by government direction and follow this with a plan for the actual elimination of machinery.

President Lincoln advocated paying the South for the slaves which he proposed to set free. Opposition to his plan cost thousands of lives and multiple millions of dollars.

I contend that it would be cheaper for our government to co-operate with industry in a plan to acquire and destroy rather than to follow its present plan of lending to mills in distress, many of which have little chance of operating successfully, and all of which add their product to an already overproduced market.

It is my final contention, however, that all of those restrictive measures of expediency, looking to curtailment, could be avoided if, through the means of government tolerance in respect to cotton used for export, we could turn our merchandising ability to expansion of outlet and the regaining of our world markets.

May Cotton Process Taxes \$8,651,067

Washington.—Cotton processing taxes collected during May amounted to \$8,651,067, according to statistics made public by the Treasury Department. Collections for the period July 1, 1934, to the close of May were \$91,857,680.

Of the total collections during May, \$8,413,900 represented processing tax, \$202,082 import compensating tax, and \$35,084 floor taxes.

CARECO ONE-PIECE FURNACE LINING

A PLASTIC LINING USED
IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK

ADAPTABLE TO ALL TYPES
OF BOILER FURNACES



Reg. U.S. TRADE MARK PAT. OFF.

Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation—use CARECO to repair or line the furnaces.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES COMPANY
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

Classified Department

We Want To Buy Your Mill SCRAP IRON

Can use all kinds and sizes in car lots. Our crew will load it. Get our spot cash prices before selling.

C. E. Luttrell & Company
Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Position as weaver. Experienced on jacquard and dobby, 4's to 16's. Can give satisfaction. References furnished. Address "M. C. T." care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Dyestuff salesman on commission basis with dyestuff selling experience to call on the textile dyeing and printing trade in North and South Carolina; preferably a man now covering same territory. Give full particulars in your letter regarding experience to "Box K-1," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Man that knows weaving to sell specialties in Georgia and Alabama. Settled man preferred; reference required. State wages wanted. Address "Specialty," care Textile Bulletin.

BULLETIN WANT ADS

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RESULTS

At
LOW COST

This Size Space \$6.00

WANTED—Position as foreman weave room. Practical, up-to-date on Jacquard, Dobbies, colored Box work, plain work; anxious to get in touch with any mill not getting desired results at reasonable cost; was instructor Georgia Tech for three years. Address "Jacquard," care Textile Bulletin.

Need Help?

Find your man through a
Bulletin Want Ad

*This Size Space \$3.00 per
insertion*

Jobbers Will Study Sales Note

The summer meeting for the wholesale dry goods trade, sponsored by the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute but open to all wholesalers, has been planned with a view to giving the trade opportunity for open discussion of the new problems confronting buyers following the end of NRA and the doubt thrown upon the constitutionality of the AAA, according to an announcement sent to the trade at the week-end.

"The Supreme Court's decision, invalidating the National Recovery Act, immediately raises the question of the future labor costs of goods.

The suits brought by manufacturers against the cotton processing tax raises an equally vital question on the future cost of materials," says the announcement.

"A still larger and continuing question is raised by the selling policies of the manufacturers themselves. How will the selling policy of any given manufacturer from whom he buys affect the buyer's opportunity to profitably sell the goods he has bought?"

The meeting is to be held in the air-conditioned grand ball room of the Hotel New Yorker on Wednesday, July 17th. It will be a one-day business meeting, with few if any set speeches.

Subjects for primary discussion, says the announcement, will be divided into two broad divisions:

"1. Buying clauses for wholesalers: The stipulations which buyers should insert on purchase contracts to properly protect themselves against the extraordinary conditions created by the recent acts of government.

"2. Buying policies for wholesalers: The precautions which should be taken by wholesale buyers to properly protect themselves against the selling policies of manufacture."

Sales To Bag Trade Lead

"Aside from the purchases by the bag manufacturers of substantial quantities of narrow print cloths for deliveries running through the summer months and at prices that were in effect prior to the Supreme Court's decision, there was no activity in the gray cloth market last week worth mentioning. The lack of inquiry for wide print cloths, also broadcloths, continued," said Woodward, Baldwin & Co.

"A few numbers of narrow sheetings were in fair demand from the bag manufacturers, but the converters and other users still adopted a hand-to-mouth buying policy and apparently were not inclined to make any commitments beyond actual requirements for nearby deliveries.

"While some slight concessions have been made in all divisions, prices as a whole have remained fairly steady.

"The disturbing news from Washington this week was climaxed when the Adjutant-General's office cancelled all pending awards for Government contracts for the Army and Civilian Conservation Corps until the rules under which the orders may be filled as to hours, wages, etc., have been defined by Congress."

Travel anywhere..any day
on the **SOUTHERN** for **1 1/2**
A fare for every purse...! **PER MILE**

1 1/2¢ ONE WAY and ROUND TRIP COACH TICKETS
.....for Each Mile Traveled

2¢ ROUND TRIP TICKETS—Return Limit 15 Days
.....for Each Mile Traveled

2 1/2¢ ROUND TRIP TICKETS—Return Limit 6 Months
.....for Each Mile Traveled

3¢ ONE WAY TICKETS
.....for Each Mile Traveled

*Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied. No surcharge.

Economize by leaving your Automobile at home and
using the Southern

Excellent Dining Car Service

Be Comfortable in the Safety of Train Travel

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Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Railway System

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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Incorporated

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—There was little change in the cotton goods markets last week. Sales continued very small and many mills reported that business was at a virtual standstill. The lack of buying has resulted in a marked increase in curtailment. Plans already announced by numerous mills show that production in July will take a decided drop. Buyers have continued to hesitate because of the several unsettling factors in the market. While prices were virtually unchanged during the week, there was further selling of gray goods by second hands and pressure on prices continued.

In the gray goods division about the only business reported was a fair volume of narrow print cloths bought by the bagging trades.

There was evidence that second hand offerings were beginning to fall off. These offerings in all cases were instances of overbuying rather than out and out speculative operations, and for this reason they involved relatively small quantities. The buying of second hand goods during the week was fairly substantial and ate deeply into offerings. It was held likely that a moderate buying movement would quickly wipe out not only the second hand goods in the market but also such offerings at less than general prices as were available in first hands.

In standard print cloths mills held their prices at the basis of 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ c to 9c for 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares, 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ c for 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 5.35-yard 64x60s and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 6.25-yard 60x48s.

Carded broadcloths were occasionally offered in second hands, but first hands moved a number of small lots of 100x60s at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The 80x60s were held at 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ c in first hands and this was shaded $\frac{1}{8}$ c in some second hand sales during the week.

Fine goods sales during the week if anything were lower than those of coarse goods. Only fill-in lots were taken, and even on these there was a considerable amount of pressure for concessions. In the main, mills were holding prices well enough, but on some constructions minor concessions developed.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dress gingham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple gingham	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little business in cotton yarns during the week. The average buyer was not interested in future requirements and sales for spot delivery were small. The suits filed against the processing tax added to the uncertainty over what may develop in this respect. A general policy of waiting was shown by both spinners and buyers. Mills do not care to sell ahead under present conditions. Prices were generally unchanged. Spinners were usually firm on prices, but not enough business was passing to develop a real test.

Sales this month have not only been small compared with May, the most serious drop occurring since June 1st but sales are also small seasonally, according to merchants who add that during the last week some postponement in shipments on running contracts was also experienced. Sales are small and run for immediate to end of July, few going beyond.

Combed qualities are no different. One of the large groups reports sales since June 1st have averaged about half what they did in a week previously, indicating volume about 25 per cent of the early May rate. Prices of combed are unchanged. Spinners emphasize costs are no lower and say if cheaper prices come it will be solely because of competition for orders.

Spinners have met with a few requests for delivery deferments and a few are not freely obtaining specifications on open orders. Not enough delay has developed from these causes to increase mill inventories to any extent.

Orders last week came from such industries as weaving, knitting, carpet making, insulating and narrow fabrics. On insulating yarn made of tinged cotton quotations were usually no less than $\frac{1}{2}$ c under straight white stock quotations. Price stability was marked as a rule and offered little if any opportunity to assume that any new weakness has set in other than the previous $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 1c concessions which added more to mill losses.

Commitments for up to 75,000 pounds were reported, with 25,000 pounds the usual maximum referred to in the local trade. In the case of the 75,000-pound order a price of 26c as done on both 10s and 12s from the same consignment source, a figure $\frac{1}{2}$ c under what is generally regarded as the low of the market.

Southern Single Warps		26s	33
10s	27	30s	35 -35½
12s	27½	40s	41 -42
14s	28	40s ex.	43
16s	28½	50s	50
20s	29½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	32½	8s	27
30s	34	10s	27½
36s	34	12s	28
40s	40½	16s	29½
Southern Single Skeins		20s	30
8s	26½	Carpet Yarns	
10s	27	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
12s	27½	and 4-ply	
14s	28	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
16s	28½	and 4-ply	
20s	29½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
26s	32½	and 4-ply	
30s	34 -34½	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
36s	38	8s, 2-ply	22½
40s	40½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24½
8s	27	12s, 2-ply	26
10s	27½	16s, 2-ply	28
12s	27½	20s, 2-ply	29½
16s	29	30s, 2-ply	34
20s	31	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	33	8s	26½-27
26s	33	10s	26½-27
30s	34½-35½	12s	27 -27½
36s	36 -36½	14s	27½-28
40s	41 -42	16s	28½-29
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		18s	29 -29½
8s	27	20s	30 -30½
10s	27½	22s	31 -31½
12s	28	24s	31 -31½
14s	28½	26s	32 -32½
16s	29	28s	33 -33½
20s	31	30s	33½-34
24s	33	40s	39½-40½

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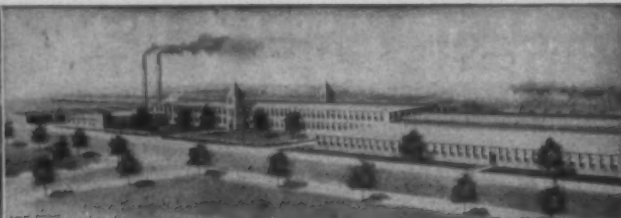
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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

AMAZON COTTON MILLS

This mill is going nicely; the product is carded and combed hosiery and combination yarns. R. C. Rapp, secretary and treasurer, is one of those affable gentlemen whom one delights to meet and remembers pleasantly long afterward. W. H. Curlee, superintendent, is a hustler, and is well liked. He has a splendid bunch of overseers. D. W. Baity, carder; J. M. James, spinner; W. N. McCarson, carder and spinner in colored mill; Edgar White, dyer; W. M. Morgan, silk throwing, and L. W. Hansell, master mechanic.

NEWTON, N. C.

CLYDE FABRIC CO. AN IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION

Newton is one of the really nice towns in North Carolina, between Lincolnton and Hickory—two other important textile towns. Clyde Fabrics Company does weaving and knitting—the product being canton flannels, tubing and jersey cloth. H. W. Anderson is president and treasurer, and R. B. Knox, vice-president and superintendent. The office employees are busy but always have time to be pleasant and courteous. It is a real pleasure to make a call here.

Quite a number of live wires are reading our Textile Bulletin every week. In fact, these people are noted for their energy, ambition and high ideals, and they all pull together for mutual good.

D. E. Sherrill is overseer carding and spinning in No. 1 and No. 2; R. L. Sullivan is second hand carding and spinning in No. 1; in No. 2, B. E. Flowers is second hand in carding and K. M. Deal in spinning.

C. H. Cox is overseer weaving and cloth rooms; Ed Poag, second hand in weaving; Seth Boston, second hand in cloth room.

M. L. Broom is overseer weaving, second shift; John Heffner and B. D. Abernathy, section men in spinning; J. A. Hewitt, C. E. Sewitt and C. C. Heffner, loom fixers, also Harvey Saunders, are all among our big family of leaders. George Selzer is master mechanic.

OTHER TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Fiber Manufacturing Company has 1,000 spindles and manufactures asbestos yarns and roofing paints. J. W. Abernathy is president; J. J. Smyer, secretary and treasurer, and J. L. Ledwell, superintendent.

Mid-State Cloth Mills, Inc., has 240 looms on dress goods; John Cilley, president and superintendent, and Kate Cilley, secretary.

New City Mills Company has 5,000 spindles and 104 looms on canton flannels. Sid J. Smyer, president; W. B.

Gaither, secretary and treasurer; M. D. Sides, superintendent.

There are two knitting mills—Fidelity Hosiery Mills Company, and Ridgeview Hosiery Mills Company.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

HANNAH-PICKETT MILL No. 2

One seldom finds a mill on colored goods as clean as this, and never one cleaner. And good running work? Where else can one find long alleys of spinning on colored goods, running perfectly, with no ends down and operatives lounging around looking fresh and as fine as a fiddle?

M. T. Poovey, superintendent, knows his textiles, and he has first-class overseers—though most of them were on the job when he took it two or three years ago. He is a community leader as well as an efficient superintendent, and it is due to his efforts and the fine co-operation of those who work for him that a pretty white church now adorns the village. These pages carried a detailed account of how this church was built some months ago.

Speaking of good running work, B. F. McClure, as carder, and A. M. Hasty, spinner, have no superiors in their lines, and a look at their departments will prove this to anyone. Both have been here for a long time. S. L. Green is overseer carding and spinning on second shift. When he subscribed for the Bulletin, he declared he would see me at Myrtle Beach during the Textile Association convention, and would "duck me in that big creek till I returned his money!" But if he was there I did not see him.

J. B. Coleman is overseer weaving on second shift, Walter Brigman, second hand. Somehow, I failed to get the name of the overseer on first shift. E. D. Oliver, H. M. McBride and T. J. Meacham, loom fixers; W. A. Farlowe, overseer dyeing; J. M. Poplin, overseer the cloth room, with Raymond Smith, second hand, and D. B. Tew, second hand in the card room—all are among our big family of Textile Bulletin readers.

Was sorry to miss seeing the president, Wm. B. Cole, and the treasurer, Robert L. Cole. The latter is one of the nicest young men we know and we hope the girl who is fortunate enough to win him will be worthy of him.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

PICKETT COTTON MILLS, INC., AND HIGH POINT YARN MILLS

It seemed strange to not hear the musical hum of looms in Picket Mills, which for some time have been standing, and attention given exclusively to the manufacturing of yarns.

J. H. McKinnon, superintendent, has resigned on account of ill health, and T. B. Moore, who was superintendent here years ago, is back on the job as general superintendent of Pickett and High Point Yarn Mills. When the writer last saw him he was superintendent of a big mill in Tennessee. We are glad to have him back in old North Carolina.

There are some as fine people around these mills as can be found in any place. They go to church, pay their debts and live uprightly. D. G. Carter, assistant superintendent at Pickett, is dependable and well liked by the employees.

J. W. Thornburg is overseer carding, a place formerly held by M. W. Childers, resigned. T. B. New is overseer spinning; C. B. Carter, overseer winding; L. F. McKinnaman and J. H. Algood, section men in carding; A. J. Kelly, card grinder; S. A. Jones, master mechanic; J. W. Thompson, yard man.

Several years ago when visiting mills in Durham, one of the above overseers, was a doffer boy, and with fifteen or twenty more all about the same size played outside the mill between doffs. I happened along and asked them who they were, and one spoke up saying, "We are the doffer boys."

"Land sakes!" I exclaimed. "How does poor Mrs. Doffer manage you all? I'll bet she wishes she had never seen your pa!" I had forgotten it but the above overseer never had.

HIGH POINT YARN MILL

This is the same management as Pickett Mill, with W. L. Myers, assistant superintendent; Benton Morton, overseer carding on first shift, and John Shoe on second; C. C. Cranford, card grinder.

H. V. Webster, overseer spinning on first shift, and J. M. Webster on second; D. E. Frye, overseer winding on first shift, and J. C. Creed on second; J. H. Jones, master mechanic.

This mill is fortunate in having orders for several months ahead. It is a busy mill and has splendid people in it.

SALISBURY, N. C.

SALISBURY COTTON MILLS

I have a tender spot in my heart for old Salisbury Cotton Mills, for I was a weaver there for over two years, around 30 years ago. There are still many old friends of those days living here. The mill is lovely with its coat of green ivy, which makes it look so cool and restful.

Colored goods of various styles are made here, mostly upholstering, draperies and bed ticking.

C. S. Morris is president and his handsome young son, C. S. Morris, Jr., is secretary and treasurer; B. W. Bowen, superintendent.

Overseers are F. W. Bridges, carder; W. H. Hartsell, spinner; T. R. Simpson, slasher; F. W. Wellman, weaver; W. W. Linder, master mechanic.

CANNON MILL, PLANT No. 7—THE OLD KESTLER MILL

Had the pleasure of meeting C. E. Stevenson, vice-president, who renewed his subscription. Missed my old friend, Superintendent Curlee, who had been on the job for years and years, but has resigned.

L. Willett is now superintendent, and is a very pleasant gentleman; is only 43 years old, but has nine children; one girl is a graduate nurse; the second girl has just graduated from Lenoir-Rhyne College, and two others are in High School.

C. A. Furr is overseer carding; T. B. Camp—(no "t. b." other than initials) is overseer spinning; have known him for years. C. N. Collins is overseer weaving; Sherrill Beaver, master mechanic, and J. A. Tague, yard overseer. Everything about this mill and village bears the Cannon stamp of cleanliness and attractiveness.

SALISBURY, N. C.

ROWAN COTTON MILLS—PLANT No. 1

It would be hard to find a prettier mill than No. 1, which is as clean as can be, with a smooth lawn and lovely maple trees in front. It is the first mill one sees in Salisbury, going in from Charlotte. No. 2 was formerly the Diamond. Both are in charge of Superintendent Hugh Ballard, formerly a superintendent of Belmont, N. C.

A glance at the accompanying picture of the spinning room girls, all in white uniforms trimmed in green, is proof that the employees are high type.

C. S. Lowder is overseer carding, first shift, with C. M. Guffey, second hand; H. T. Davis, overseer spinning, first shift, and J. J. Bennett, second hand. W. L. Thrift is overseer carding and spinning on second shift, assisted by W. D. Hinson in card room and R. B. Bradshaw in spinning; J. W. Riddle and Otha Cauble, card grinders; J. H. Cooper, master mechanic.

In Plant No. 2, Eddie Bradshaw is carder and spinner on first shift and T. F. Mills, on second shift; J. W. Pierce, master mechanic.

EVERYBODY BE PATIENT, PLEASE

There are several mills to be written up yet, and I'll get to them as quickly as possible. There has been so much more important matter recently that this department has been crowded out.



Spinning Room Girls, H. L. Davis, Overseer, and Hugh Ballard, Superintendent, Rowan Mills, Plant No. 1, Salisbury, N. C.

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